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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/624,213	07/22/2003	Jasminka Dizdarevic	C02-0053-001	7052

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EXAMINER

PHAN, HUY Q

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2687

DATE MAILED: 09/29/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/624,213	DIZDAREVIC ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Huy Q. Phan	2687	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 6, 7, 9 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Jain et al. (US-2003/0224811).

Regarding claim 6, Jain et al. disclose a method (see abstract), comprising the steps of:

receiving an origination request at a mobile switching center in at least one of a Time Division Multiple Access communications network and a Code Division Multiple Access communications network (fig. 1, description and [0035]-[0036]), the origination request for sending a message from a communications device ([0031]-[0037]), the origination request comprising a network address of a message service center associated with the communications device (fig. 2a, description and [0035]-[0037]); and

routing the origination request to the message service center in a Global System for Mobile communications network (fig. 1, description and [0035]-[0036]), wherein the origination request is processed by the message service center, thus allowing the message to be sent from the communications device ([0031]-[0037]).

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Regarding claim 7, Jain et al. disclose the method according to claim 6, wherein the step of routing the origination request comprises routing to a signaling interface between the Global System for Mobile communications network and at least one of the Time Division Multiple Access communications network and the Code Division MultipleAccess communications network (fig. 1, description and [0035]-[0036]).

Regarding claim 9, Jain et al. disclose the method according to claim 6, wherein the step of routing the origination request comprises using global title translation ([0015], [0035] and [0040]).

Regarding claim 11, Jain et al. disclose the method according to claim 6, wherein the network address of the message service center comprises a Teleservice Server Address associated with the message service center [0013].

3. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ogman et al. (US-2003/0186676).

Regarding claim 13, Ogman et al. disclose a method, comprising the steps of: receiving a message at a message service center (figs. 4-5 and descriptions), the message terminating at a communications device [0064];

if a Terminal Type of the communications device is Global System for Mobile communications ([0045]-[0056]), then routing the message to a GSM Home Location Register operating in a Global System for Mobile communications network (figs. 4-5 and descriptions), the routing of the message using global title translation for a Mobile

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Station Integrated Services Digital Network associated with the communications device ([0086]-[0090]); and

if the Terminal Type of communications device is GSM-ANSI Interoperability Team ([0045]-[0056]), then routing the message to a TDMA Home Location Register in a Time Division Multiple Access communications network (figs. 4-5 and descriptions), the routing of the message using global title translation for a Mobile Subscriber Identification Number associated with the communications device ([0090]-[0093]),

wherein the message is processed for termination at the communications device ([0064]; also see figs. 4-5 and descriptions).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bright et al. (US-2002/0094811) in view of Bertacchi (US-6,625,461).

Regarding claim 1, Bright et al. disclose a method (see abstract; fig. 3 and description), comprising the steps of:

migrating a communications device to a Global System for Mobile communications network (fig. 3, GSM serving system 350; see [0034]), the communications device migrated from at least one of a Time Division Multiple Access

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communications network and a Code Division Multiple Access communications network (fig. 3, DW home system 352; see [0016]).

But, Bright et al. do not particularly show receiving an origination request from the communications device, the origination request for sending a message from the communications device, the origination request comprising a network address; associating the network address to a signaling point code, the signaling point code identifying a message service center in the serving communication network (Global System for Mobile communications network); and routing the origination request to the message service center operating in the serving communications network, wherein the origination request is processed by the message service center.

However in analogous art, Bertacchi teaches receiving an origination request from the communications device, the origination request for sending a message from the communications device, the origination request comprising a network address (col. 7, lines 28-37; also see col. 4, line 41-col. 5, line 10); associating the network address to a signaling point code, the signaling point code identifying a message service center (fig. 1, message center 22) in the serving communications network (col. 7, lines 28-37; also see col. 4, line 41-col. 5, line 10); and routing the origination request to the message service center operating in the serving communications network, wherein the origination request is processed by the message service center (col. 7, lines 28-37; also see col. 4, line 41-col. 5, line 10). Since, Bright et al. (see abstract) and Bertacchi (see abstract) are related to the method for providing SMS in the different communication networks; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Bright et al. as taught by Bertacchi

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in order for "the serving mobile telecommunications node receives a physical address for the originating telecommunications node that is compatible with the second signaling system, which is used by the originating telecommunications node. Because the serving mobile telecommunications node uses the first signaling system, however, a physical destination address that is compatible with the first signaling system needs to be identified so that the serving mobile telecommunications node can communicate with the originating telecommunications node. The identified physical address is used by the serving mobile telecommunications node for transmitting subsequent cellular protocol messages to the serving telecommunications node via the first signaling system" (see Bertacchi 's specification col. 3).

Regarding claim 2, Bright et al. and Bertacchi disclose the method according to claim 1. Bertacchi further discloses the step of updating the network address after migration of the communications device, wherein the network address identifies the message service center in the serving communications network (col. 4, lines 27-40 and col. 10, lines 58-67).

Regarding claim 3, Bright et al. and Bertacchi disclose the method according to claim 1. Bertacchi further discloses the step of wirelessly updating the network address after migration of the communications device, wherein the network address identifies the message service center in the serving communications network (col. 4, lines 27-40 and col. 10, lines 58-67).

Regarding claim 4, Bright et al. and Bertacchi disclose the method according to claim 1. Bertacchi further discloses wherein the step of receiving the origination request comprises receiving the origination request at a mobile switching center in the serving communications network (col. 4, lines 15-40).

Regarding claim 5, Bright et al. and Bertacchi disclose the method according to claim 1. Bertacchi further discloses wherein the step of associating the network address to the signaling point code is performed by a Signaling Transfer Point in the serving communications network (see col. 4, line 41-col. 5, line 10).

6. Claims 8, 10 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jain et al. (US-2003/0224811) in view of Bertacchi (US-6,625,461).

Regarding claim 8, Jain et al. disclose the method according to claim 7. But, Jain et al. do not particularly show wherein the step of routing to the signaling interface comprises routing to a Signaling Point Code associated with the signaling interface. However in analogous art, Bertacchi teaches wherein the step of routing to the signaling interface comprises routing to a Signaling Point Code associated with the signaling interface (col. 4, line 58-col. 5, line 27). Since, Jain et al. (see abstract) and Bertacchi (see abstract) are related to the method for providing SMS in the different communication networks; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Jain et al. as taught by Bertacchi for purpose of when "SMS systems do not operate using logical location identifiers, such as the MSCID; instead, they use physical addresses that are

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intimately tied to, or compatible with, the particular signaling system used between the origination and destination nodes” (see Bertacchi’s specification col. 4, line 58-col. 5, line 27).

Regarding claim 10, Jain et al. disclose the method according to claim 6. But, Jain et al. do not particularly show the step of associating the network address to a signaling point code, the signaling point code identifying a signaling interface between the Global System for Mobile communications network and at least one of the Time Division Multiple Access communications network and the Code Division Multiple Access communications network. However, Bertacchi teaches the step of associating the network address to a signaling point code, the signaling point code identifying a signaling interface between the origination and destination nodes (col. 4, line 58-col. 5, line 27); therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Jain et al. as taught by Bertacchi for purpose of when “SMS systems do not operate using logical location identifiers, such as the MSCID; instead, they use physical addresses that are intimately tied to, or compatible with, the particular signaling system used between the origination and destination nodes” (see Bertacchi’s specification col. 4, line 58-col. 5, line 27).

Regarding claim 12, Jain et al. disclose the method according to claim 6. But, Jain et al. do not particularly show the step of wirelessly changing the network address after migration of a subscription profile associated with the communications device, wherein the network address identifies the message service center in the Global

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System for Mobile communications network. However, Bertacchi teaches "In the cellular network 2, the HLR 24 serves to store information about the mobile station 10, including subscriber profile data as well as data indicating the latest known location for the mobile station 10. The location information in the HLR 24 is updated, in accordance with ordinary cellular operations, each time the mobile station 10 registers in a new territory" (col. 4); therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Jain et al. as taught by Bertacchi for purpose of "In particular, as the subscriber roams, the subscriber's mobile station 10 periodically registers with, or informs, the VMSC 20 for that area of the mobile station's presence in the area. The VMSC 20 then notifies the HLR 24 that is associated with the mobile station 10 of the mobile station's location using a logical location identifier, such as an MSCID, and optionally a physical address for the VMSC 20" (see Bertacchi's specification col. 4).

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Huy Q Phan whose telephone number is 571-272-7924. The examiner can normally be reached on 8AM-6PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kincaid G Lester can be reached on 571-272-7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


SONNY TRINH
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Examiner: Phan, Huy Q.

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Date: 09/23/2005